1983

Speech

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University of North Dakota

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SPEECH

By Hazel Heiman
Public speaking played an important part in community building during the period of the Dakota Territory. During the 1880's and 1890's prairie school houses and town meeting halls were the scenes of debates on the state constitution, the greediness of big business interests and the growth of monopolies. The development of rural communities and the quality of life were chief topics for public speeches. It was natural for the art of public speaking to be found in the early curriculum offerings at the University of North Dakota.

Oral English was offered in the English Department and the first labeled speech courses were public speaking, play production and debate argumentation. These offerings were typical in colleges and universities in the central area of the United States where speech as a separate discipline began and the majority of the strong most respected speech-communication departments and graduate study currently are found.

In 1926 speech and theatre separated from the English Department to become the Department of Public Speaking with E. D. Schonberger at its head. However, to see the development of the Department of Speech, it is necessary to go back to 1904 when Frederick Koch, with a recent Master of Arts Degree from Harvard and a student of George Pierce Baker came to UND to teach rhetoric. Baker was influential in the development of Speech as a separate discipline. At Harvard, Baker taught rhetoric with an emphasis on message development, organization and oral presentation. His approach to speaking the message was in contrast to elocution or exhibition speaking, a popular practice at that time.

In 1905 the title of the rhetoric course was changed to public speaking and a course in oral interpretation of literature was added. In this course, sometimes called declamation, students memorized literature - portions of plays, particularly Shakespeare, popular novels and famous speeches for presentation. It was the type of recitation heard at lyceums and chautauquas and community literary societies.

By 1909 there were two additional courses, argumentation and debate and advanced public speaking. Most universities and colleges had literary societies which in essence were basically debating societies. Students considered it a privilege to be selected for membership in one of the UND literary societies which met once a week to prepare debates for competition within their societies and against other societies. A team chosen as the winning team between the intersociety structure would meet an invited team from NDSU. Debaters wore tails and white tie and the event was considered to be a more important competitive meet than football. A Delta Sigma Rho, a national debate and forensics honorary society, chapter was granted to UND in 1911.
In 1910 the dynamic and talented Frederick Koch started Soch and Boskin, a theatre group which presented plays on campus and in surrounding communities. It was also in 1910 that Koch was joined in the English Department by another young instructor, John Taylor. Soon play production was offered under the title of "Elements of Drama" and in 1915 playwriting was added. To encourage playwriting the Dr. J. G. Arneberg and Aldrich prizes for original one-act plays was initiated. As an incentive to think in terms of writing a long two or three act play, the John Vold prize was made available to interested and talented students.

Between 1915 and 1920 Godfrey Hult, a professor of Greek, translated Greek plays and wrote plays in Greek and English. The combined influence of Koch and Hult led to much playwriting at UND and many of these plays, particularly one acts, were produced. Theatre, a significant part of campus life, brought forth Maxwell Anderson, the renowned playwright who wrote Winterset, Elizabeth The Queen, Mary of Scotland, Valley Forge and other plays.

About 1914 Koch constructed an outdoor amphitheatre* on the banks of the coulee, a little meandering, undammed stream. The amphitheatre was constructed with the stage area on one side of the stream and the other side of the bank was landscaped so that there were levels on which people sat. In the late spring and throughout the summer months and in early fall many original pageants, one of Koch's special interests, were produced.

In 1917 Franz Rickaby came to UND and about this time Taylor was replaced by Mr. Decker. In 1917, when the enrollment was between 400 to 500 students, three men were teaching public speaking and theatre to provide a very significant aspect of University activity.

The name of the theatre performers group was changed from Soch and Boskin to The Dakota Players. The first annual tour of student written plays was in April of 1917 when the plays were presented in Hillsboro, Walhalla, Grafton, Lakota and Cando. The student playwriters were B. F. Sherman, Howard Huston, B. Melvin Johnson and Arthur Clotingh.

On June 15, 1918, The Playmakers held a banquet in honor of Mr. Koch, who was leaving UND for the University of North Carolina. Franz Rickaby took over the direction of The Dakota Playmakers and in 1922 Mr. Rickaby organized the Junior Playmakers and established chapters patterned after the University group in high schools which could meet the qualifications. The first two high school chapters were established in Carrington and Dickinson and by 1942 there were sixty-five high school chapters throughout North Dakota.

In 1923 after discovering he had tuberculosis, Rickaby left the University for the Southwest where he died. The fall of 1923 Immanuel D. Schonberger, an English professor schooled in elocution, came to

*The amphitheatre was located in the present site of Smith Hall, a dormitory.
UND. Active membership in the UND's Dakota Playmakers continued to grow. In 1922 two plays were produced while in 1923-24 three plays were produced. However, the Playmakers had to search for a stage. The cold winters of North Dakota prohibited outdoor productions for much of the academic year. At first a small auditorium in the campus high school in Woodworth Hall was used. Each time a play was to be staged a movable platform was fitted to an extremely shallow platform and a box proscenium was placed on the edge of it.

In 1923-24 the downtown Orpheum Theatre stage was used and in 1924-25 they used both the city auditorium and the Metropolitan Theatre. The Met was an excellent facility which attracted theatrical tour companies of prominent actors and actresses. While they occasionally went back to the Orpheum after 1925, the Metropolitan and Woodworth Hall were used. After 1926 four long plays and several one acts were staged annually. They also continued to tour plays. In 1925 "Her Husband's Wife" was toured in Fessenden, Carrington, Oberon, Devils Lake, Lakota and Park River. When movies came to Grand Forks in the 1920's, the traveling touring companies began to disappear and it became difficult for the city of Grand Forks to maintain the Metropolitan as a legitimate theatre. When it was converted to a movie house, it was difficult if not impossible for the University Playmakers to have access to the Met for its productions. They used several places with the Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple being used frequently until Central High School's auditorium was constructed.

The spring of 1930 "Midsummer's Nights Dream" was sponsored by the senior class with the idea of establishing a tradition of a senior class production. According to one report 1500 people seated on the coulee bank watched Mr. Schonberger's production. Mr. John E. Howard's orchestra played the Mendelson music, and Miss Mary Tree Watson's dancing class furnished the dancing fairies. The special feature was Mr. Cremson's water curtain, arranged with perforated pipes and connected to a hydrant which was turned on between acts.

Mrs. Schonberger was a vital force in Dakota Playmaker history. She designed and constructed costumes for all the plays and when shields, helmets, armlets and other properties were needed, she designed and made them out of dozens of tin cans. In addition to her costuming talent, she also directed plays.

The Schonberger's last play was "I Like It Here," presented during the 1948 summer session in Woodworth Hall. After completing 25 years of service to the University, they moved to California.

While much of the early activity of the speech and theatre history focussed on the Playmakers, other history was being made.

During the pre-World War I period A. Hoyt Taylor, a physicist with a particular interest in electronics, began experimenting with the transmission of wireless signals. He operated a wireless telegraph at a daily scheduled time to transmit a weather forecast. People in the receiving range of thirty to forty miles received the forecast by a little wireless telegraphy which was posted in the post offices of the area's towns. In
1917 with the advent of World War I Taylor left the University to become director of electronic communications at the Great Lakes Naval Station and after the war he stayed with the United States Navy to become director of electronic research. He was joined by some of his former students and together they were active in the development of electronic transmission.

In the early 1920's, personnel in the Department of Engineering picked up the activity of A. Hoyt Taylor to put KFJM, the university radio station, on the air. It was through the Valley Radio Company on August 13, 1923 that KFJM received a limited class A commercial license from the Department of Commerce. J. J. Lamb, a director of the Remington Rand laboratory of electronic research, was the founder of KFJM. The station of 100 watts cost $750.

The station was operated under the direction of a faculty committee of J. W. Wilkerson, H. C. Rowland, A. H. Yoder and Charles L. Ellis. In 1923 Ellis O. Erickson, an instructor in Electrical Engineering was the station manager. Programming was done by students and faculty. Usually the station operated from the Armory from 12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. to give the weather and grain reports. Music was provided by the Music Department. In an era before prerecorded programs, all programs were live productions. Joe Bridston was KFJM's first sports announcer. On Wednesday at 9:00 p.m. additional music was provided by the Music Department. Often talks were given by faculty men. The station did not broadcast during the summer.

In 1924 the programming was expanded from 7:00 to 9:30 p.m. daily and included a program of Indian legend story telling by Dr. Libby. A University news review was given by Mrs. James Garver. Carney Sing was a special program with contests to find talent. KFJM had its own crooner in Mickey Lynch. The Clark Kiddies, to later become the well-known Clark sisters, were regular performers. A popular music group was the University Philharmonic Society. In 1925 E. A. Garand became the station engineer.

By 1927 the facilities of the station were extended to various hotels, businesses and churches downtown. A fee of $3.00 per hour was paid for these organizations' broadcasts. Most of the announcing was done by H. J. Monley, who was paid $1.00 an hour. This was the first year that there was income from the station and the selection of programming was done by the faculty radio committee. The format of the station changed in 1930. The arranging of programs became so burdensome to the Radio Faculty Committee that Dalton LeMascurier was employed as program manager. The hours were changed from twenty hours to sixty hours a week. When between 1930 and 1938 the power of the station was changed to 500 watts at night and 2500 watts during the day, there were many special broadcasts of athletic events, concerts, recitals, and convocations. In 1940 there was a new lease arrangement whereby the downtown commercial station agreed to pay the University $200 a month for the use of the transmitter and to allocate two hours between 3:00 and 5:00 p.m. for University broadcasting. Dissatisfied with least desirable hours for broadcasting, a rather nice studio was built on the second floor of Woodworth Hall with the anticipation of better broadcasting arrangements.
Originally Woodworth Hall had been constructed as a model high school and used until the mid-thirties as a teacher-training center by the University. After the high school closed, the building became the Education Building. In 1939 on the second floor an assembly hall with a small balcony was converted into a little theatre which seated about 230 people in ten rows on a level main floor. It was a typical notch-in-the-wall high school stage with a proscenium arch about 20 by 13 feet, but without wings or stage entrances.

In 1927 William Schrier came to the University. Schrier was a master of oratory which allowed the two-man Department to put more emphasis on public speaking and to develop debate and forensics. Two public speaking classes were added. Within ten years, as the University grew from 500 to 1,000 students, three more speech courses were added and the existing offerings were revised.

Dr. John Penn came to UND in 1940 and in 1942 he taught "Radio Speaking," the first course in radio. John Penn's responsibilities included teaching 18 class hours, directing debate and doing the technical work for the theatre. The technical director's assignment presented a challenge because Woodworth Hall Theatre had its limitations with no place to build sets. An old unheated barn which stood behind Chandler Hall and which originally housed the President's team and carriage was used to build sets. In the winter paint was heated on an electric hot plate to keep it from freezing.

During World War II while John Penn was in the service, Mr. Schonberger was the only professor in the Department. When Dr. Penn returned to campus in 1946, the radio station was in trouble with the FCC. During the war the commercial station seized the University's two hours and was broadcasting on a commercial basis on a frequency licensed for non-commercial operation. When the license came up for renewal, the FCC refused to grant renewal. Because separate identification from KILO was established and KFJM was broadcasting on the same frequency as KILO, using the same transmitter and antenna, sharing time facilities, the FCC did not regard the arrangement as particularly desirable.

After a year's struggle, numerous trips to Washington, and sixty-day relicensing periods, the difficulties were compromised and KFJM continued sharing time and facilities. However, KFJM's time was not to be used for commercial purposes.

In 1948 Mr. Schonberger retired and John Penn became head of the two-man department. Andrew Kochman became Director of Theatre. In 1949 Ed Wood came to teach in the area of radio. In 1949 the first course in speech correction was introduced and Earl Miller was hired. Between 1948 and 1950 the department went from two to four professors.

In March 1949 Woodworth Hall burned. The performance of "Winter Set" had ended so that at 11:00 p.m. the building was empty. Fire broke out and completely gutted the building. The radio station and the little
theatre were gone. KFJM was off the air for three days until broad-casting equipment was obtained and studios set up in the Press Building. Within ten days "Winter Set" was reopened in the Education Building of the Methodist Church. For a number of years plays were produced at Central High School, in the Old Common's Building, the now Home Economics Building, in the Methodist Church or St. Michaels Gymnasium. After West Grade School was built, plays were done in West School. For a time the ballroom of the Student Center was used.

In 1948 KFJM celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The following is from a special broadcast. "Our programs of today are primarily of an educational nature. Some of our shows have been running for 11 to 13 years. Among those are 'Science from the Sidelines', written and narrated by Dr. Abbott of the Chemistry Department; 'Pop', Rowland's moments with the masters; 'Heroes of North Dakota', by Elwood Robinson of the History Department; 'Theatre of the Air', a children's program; 'Tell Me a Story'; 'Along University Row', a program by fraternities and sororities; 'Meet Your University', an interview program; and 'Show Time', songs of current classical Broadway musicals. In addition there are news digests, sports casts and other music interludes."

Money for television equipment was acquired in 1952. The administration asked John Penn to prepare a request to the Legislature asking for $50,000 for television equipment which was to provide teaching opportunities and which could be used for campus closed-circuit television. The Legislature provided the money and by 1954 television equipment was installed and courses were developed to include television in the curriculum. KFJM radio and television were housed on the third floor of the Science Building. The attic area provided office space. Both the radio and television equipment were put in the possession of the Speech Department by the University Administration and thus began the development of a program to give students the opportunity to use broadcast equipment with their classroom work in both radio and television. When film became an important part of television, cinematography was added.

In 1952 the Speech Department offered its first graduate work with its main goal to prepare teachers for teaching in the area colleges which were experiencing enrollment growth. From 1950 on as enrollments increased, course offerings were added and with the introduction of graduate study, the staff was increased. Throughout the history of the Department the policy has been to hire persons with a broad background which provided the flexibility to adjust faculty assignments to meet the Department's needs. However, whenever possible professors were assigned to the area or areas in which they were best prepared. Most faculty teach in the basic fundamentals program which serves as a unifier of the total Speech Department program.

An evident need for a theatre building led to a search for funds. In the early 1960's arrangements were made with Mrs. Burtness to provide a sum of money to build a theatre. Because no additional money was provided by the State Legislature, other money was sought. Limited finances demanded that some things be eliminated from the original
plans. It was decided not to build a stage house but install air conditioning. However, footings were built so that a stage house could be added when money became available. There was no money for seats so as the building was being built Dr. Penn solicited the Grand Forks community and $10,000 was raised to pay for the seats. Money was also raised for the curtain. The first production in Burtness Theatre was JB which was directed by Henry Lee.

Professors Kochman and Lee promoted the philosophy of educational theatre not only to prepare teachers for schools but to make opportunities in theatre open to all. Plays were selected which would attract students from all programs and departments on campus. The aim was to involve as many students as possible in all facets of the production. The membership list of The Playmakers demonstrated that theatre within the Speech Department was a vital part of campus life and the list of theatre patrons showed community support. Throughout the Department's growth, Dr. Penn continued to teach a heavy course load in the area of public address. Nevertheless he kept all facets of the Department in mind. When the KFJM radio station burned, he gathered together enough equipment to have them on the air within three days. He was able to secure a $20,000 grant for Speech Correction to help that program develop; he found funds for a theatre and its equipment; but he was not able to get space for the Department's classroom needs and for Department laboratories.

During the 1960's and particularly between 1961 and 1964 the course offerings grew at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Department had a well-rounded program of study in all the areas related to speech - public speaking, theatre, speech pathology and audiology, radio and television. In 1965 a study was done at Northwestern University which concluded that the Speech Department at the University of North Dakota rated high among comparable size universities in meeting the needs of its locality and state. Many area high schools and colleges did and still do have UND graduates in speech among their faculty.

Throughout the nation universities were experiencing growth and expansion and the discipline began to find interest areas wanting to be departments. The same was true at the University of North Dakota, where in 1966 the Speech Pathology and Audiology became a separate department. In 1967 Dr. Penn left the chairmanship and Dr. Bernard Brommel was the chairperson for the next four years. In 1968-69, John Penn was named director of Summer Sessions and his departmental teaching load was reduced to half-time.

During the summer of 1968 the Communication Research Center was organized with Bernard Brommel and Harvey Jacobson of Journalism as the co-chairman. The purpose of the Communication Research Center was to provide a vehicle for the exchange of ideas and research in communication. Basically it had somewhat the same principles as the International Communication Association, to bring together scholars from all departments who were interested in behavior and communication. Those departments represented most were Speech, Journalism, Sociology, Psychology and Anthropology. The majority of the members who
attended meetings were new to the University and after two or three years a number of the most interested left the University so attendance dropped and objectives and activities diminished in scope.

Most speech departments throughout the United States were expanding their departments to include interpersonal and organizational communication. Likewise, UND added courses in that area and some of the more traditional courses began to blend the more traditional concepts with behavioral concepts. Textbooks were changing in scope as were the professional organizations. If UND was to continue to have a well-rounded program of study, it was essential to develop interpersonal communication courses to attract graduate students as well as undergraduate students and to uphold the tradition of the Department's leadership and depth of study among state colleges and border Minnesota colleges. The fall of 1968 Hazel Heiman came to the Department to coordinate the speech education program and to work with the fundamentals of public speaking program. Courses were added in interpersonal and organizational communication at both the undergraduate and graduate level. Intercultural communication was introduced at the graduate level. In 1969 W. Barnett Pearce was added to the faculty to teach in the area of interpersonal communication. The rhetoric of the 1960's led colleges to add study in contemporary rhetoric and such a course was added.

Interest in radio and television grew. In 1967 Tim Larson replaced James Woolsey in radio and television and interest in instructional television grew. In 1969 there was a reassignment of KFJM staff. Mr. Curry became Director of News and Public Affairs and Mr. Beach became the station manager. Through a grant proposal to the Corporation of Public Broadcasting funds were received so that in 1970 another staff member, James Kushner, was added. He became Mr. Curry's assistant and taught radio-television courses because the terms of the grant stated that the Director of News and Public Affairs could not teach classes. At this time two budgets came into being, KFJM radio and the television staff, and the departmental budget, both budgets within the college of Arts and Sciences.

In 1971 KFJM became a charter member of National Public Radio, the national live interconnected public radio network, and the guidelines provided by CPB made it necessary to reduce Mr. Beach's teaching load.

The Department philosophy was that Department faculty teaching assignments included at least one semester of Speech 101 and that all professors share responsibility for teaching lower level courses - especially Fundamentals of Public Speaking, Foundations of Communication and Introduction to Modern Theatre Arts. All undergraduate advising assignments were to be according to the areas of interest of the students and expertise of the faculty in these areas. Radio and Television assignments went to Beach, Curry, Kushner, and Schmid (William Schmid replaced Larson); Theatre, McCaffery, Engel, Bennett, Hill and Norton. Public Address, Penn, Brommel, Heiman, and Semlack; Speech and Theatre Education, Heiman at the secondary level, and Norton at the elementary level. Interpersonal Communication, Pearce. The growth of interest in the interpersonal area meant that
the courses, small group discussion and foundations in particular and persuasion which were blends in the two philosophies were taught by Brommel and Heiman who had study in both public address and interpersonal communication. Several years earlier a broadcast Journalism program to be offered jointly be Speech and Journalism was established.

The academic year of 1970-1971 was one of decision for the Department. Money had been given to the University for the Hughes Fine Arts Center. Whether or not the entire Department of Speech would become a part of the Fine Arts College or just the theatre area was the major question. Dr. Penn had been instrumental in the early planning of the Fine Arts College, and the long history of theatre and speech departments made the decision difficult. Many discussions were carried on in the Departments of Music, Art and Speech. The split of the Theatre and Speech Department eventually became inevitable and the Theatre Arts Department was organized as part of the Fine Arts College, but without any space in the new Fine Arts Center building.

It then became necessary to divide the courses. The question of where three courses would go turned into a major debate. Speech 335, Voice and Diction, was required of all in speech and theatre areas. Speech 226, Oral Interpretation of Literature, was a requirement of all areas and closely related to the forensic activities; and Speech 475, Speech for the Elementary Classroom, was important in teacher training. A panel of faculty from four departments of the College of Arts and Sciences was established by the Academic Vice President and a debate was held. Brommel and Heiman versus Engel and Bennett. The panel decided courses 335 and 470 should go to the Speech Department and the vote was tied on Speech 226, Oral Interpretation of Literature. The Academic Vice President awarded the course to Theatre with the statement, "while the arguments for it to remain in the Speech Department are logical, this course attracts large numbers of students and thus should be given to the Theatre Department to help them build their department."

The oral interpretation course took an acting focus and while those students in Speech Education and Public Address were and still are required to take the course, the change has left its impact on the Department and on the high school speech programs in the academic and activities programs as two philosophies developed at the University.

Don McCaffery, who chose not to be a part of the Theatre Department, accepted an appointment in the English Department to develop courses in film as literature.

During 1970-1971 the theatre professors maintained that those departments using Burtness Theatre for mass lectures were infringing upon time needed by theatre for set construction and rehearsals. So since the television facilities were housed in the Department and monitors were in some classrooms; it was decided to coordinate and structure video lectures in a classroom system rather than using the theatre for weekly mass lectures to introduce public speaking concepts. Hazel Heiman was asked to plan and administer the Fundamentals of Public Speaking Program with video lectures by the faculty and materials for the students.
It was suggested in 1970-1971 that the Speech Department and Journalism Department consider a communication division. Numerous meetings were held to study the possibility of a communication division. Dr. Starcher, then President of UND, was asked to attend one of the meetings. At this meeting of Strentz and Jacobson of Journalism, Pearce and Heiman of Speech, Dr. Starcher outlined the following procedure. The departments should each vote, then if separately agreed upon by the two departments, it would be taken to the following units in order: to the College Council, the Council of Deans, University Senate, President and the Board of Higher Education. The Journalism Department voted in favor of the Communication Division. The Speech Department voted 8 to 1 against the division.

Finally a core curriculum for Journalism and Speech students was established. Students in both departments were required to take Communication 100 - Introduction to Communication, Communication 300 - Communication and Society, and Communication 400 - Communication Seminar. Responsibility for teaching these courses was to be shared by both departments and particularly by the four professors who had been appointed to the ad-hoc committee for the Communication Program - Pearce, Heiman, Strentz and Stamm. Pearce became the coordinator of a communication program offered by Speech and Journalism with a split appointment in the two departments.

By May 1971 Bernard Brommel resigned. The Department faculty, excluding Heiman, met to prepare a recommendation to be submitted to the Dean that Hazel Heiman be appointed Chairperson. The Dean recommended that Dr. Heiman be appointed acting chairperson. The following year, with the consensus of the Department, he recommended she be appointed Department Chairperson.

In 1971 Dr. Schmid, coordinator of the television curriculum, was working with the Medical School in the production of instructional materials in the television studio located in the Science Building. It was decided color equipment would be beneficial in the preparation of such instructional materials. No money was available and thus a grant proposal to the Kresge Foundation was submitted and $60,000 was received. Ronald Johnson, Instructional Services, whose office for soft and hardware services was then located in Twamley Hall was moving to Sayre Hall and he argued that television was part of the instructional services and that the new television equipment should be located in Instructional Communication and that the black and white equipment located in Science Hall be moved to Sayre Hall to supplement the color equipment.

The Speech Department argued that not only would their instructional program be affected by such a move, but the space in Sayre was inadequate. There was no classroom space and limited studio and production space with no storage place for television sets and properties. Dr. Schmid was offered a position as coordinator of Media Instructional Services at Illinois State University. He accepted the position so the decision was made that the person who would be appointed to teach television for the Speech Department was to be the director of the television facility in Sayre on a half-time appointment.
John Tabor was hired but the move to Sayre was not completed until January of 1972. Norman Bakken was the equipment service person for the Department of Instructional Communication and Bill Davis was to be the engineer for television. Prior to that time Dave Schroeder was the engineer for KFJM and for television facilities. Schroeder became full-time engineer for KFJM.

Meanwhile, during the summer of 1971, in the Speech Department it became evident that the loss of theatre faculty coupled with split appointments of Dr. Penn, Barnett Pearce and John Tabor and the loss of some teaching assistants, there was insufficient remaining staff to cover all the classes. Thus Barbara Frey, who received a B.A. and M.A. from UNO was hired. M. F. Anderson, former President of Ellendale College and branch of the University which was closed by the Legislature, was on campus to complete his doctorate. He had been given a graduate teaching assistantship and because he had done some work in speech was assigned to the Speech Department through funds from the College of Education to replace one of the graduate teaching assistantships which went to the Theatre Department.

In 1972-1973 Barbara Frey's position was cut. This put heavier teaching loads on faculty. It was necessary to cut from 30 sections of Speech 101 to 17 or 20 sections in order to cover other course offerings. Graduate teaching assistants have since done most of the teaching in the Speech 101 sections.

When the television equipment was moved to Sayre, the Department had to face the question "How do we get our video lectures into the classrooms?" Cable was laid between Sayre Hall and Science Hall a schedule was worked out so at a designated time the tape would be put on in Sayre and the lectures would appear on classroom monitors. This presented problems because teachers and students would be in the classroom, monitors on and no video. When in 1973, the Vice President of Academic Affairs announced that some money was available for innovated classroom procedures, a proposal was submitted and the department received three video-cassette players. Classroom use of video cassettes for the lectures made it easier to administer and coordinate the 101 classes. This practice is still followed today although numerous changes of material and procedure have taken place.

When the television equipment was moved to Sayre, there was no money to hire a production staff. Thus, Speech 470 (now 285) was created as a practicum to allow students to work for credit rather than dollars. The space and class schedule arrangement has been a problem for the television program. John Tabor 1970-72, Ray Henry 1972-74, Richard Reardon 1974-75, and Neil McCutchan since 1975 have all tried to cope with sharing facilities.

In 1975, it was agreed to end the split appointment with Instructional Communication and that Neil McCutchan would have a full-time teaching assignment with the Speech Department. However, the Speech Department continued to use Instructional Communication television black and white and colored studios.
In order to give students some practical experience in television and to provide a way to share the productions done in classes, Ray Henry made arrangements with the Grand Forks Cable Company to use a channel for three hours nightly - twelve weeks a semester. Cable 3 began broadcasting delayed student telecasts of hockey. Since 1972 various program formats have been used to provide students with an opportunity to do on air television productions. A person at UND television has as part of his/her assignment the working with students programming on Cable 3.

Prior to 1970 President Starcher favored lengthening KFJM’s broadcast day. President Clifford in 1971 also was supportive and a grant proposal was submitted to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for $86,000 for the construction of an FM station. The granting of permission by the FCC was held up, because WDAY Incorporated filed against the granting of an FCC license to UND and it was not until July of 1975 that permission to build an FM station and the funding for the station became a reality.

More CPB grant money and a grant from the Bush Foundation made it possible to add more persons to the KFJM staff including a development director, traffic and continuity director, a second news producer, and program director. In 1973 KFJM celebrated its fiftieth broadcast year. Both AM and FM brings alternative programming to the community. Classical music has always been part of the programming. "Chapter a Day" by Myron Curry of the Speech Department has been a favorite half hour of many listeners for shared experience in a variety of literature. Ted Pedeliski of the Political Science Department has hosted "Jazz Streams" for more than ten years. Robert Wilkins, Professor Emeritus of the History Department, has been doing "Out of the Past" for two decades. "Take Two" a review of film by Don McCaffery of the English Department will soon have its tenth anniversary. Faculty from throughout the University have always contributed to KFJM. Many students get their first broadcast experience at KFJM, and the station is vital to the broadcast program of study. Employing persons who are able to work with students has always been important to the Speech Department. Although the broadcast facilities are no longer administered by the Speech Department, the Department still plays a part in selecting and retaining personnel. All persons working with students are evaluated by the Speech Department and the students. At least three persons of KFJM teach three hours each semester.

After 1972 the curriculum changes and additions were mainly in the area of radio and television because of student interest in special audio and video effects, radio-television advertising and special topics courses in cable television, editing and interviewing. The expansion of media technology made this program one of the most important during the last decade.

After the communication core courses were added, it soon became evident that Communication 100, a team-taught lecture class, was drawing much criticism and evaluation ratings indicated that this class was probably not meeting its objectives and had negative implications for both the Speech and Journalism Departments. Thus it has dropped
from the communication core courses. An interpersonal communication course was added for all speech majors. Speech 201 soon became another service course. This has been true in other universities as there is a realization that individuals must interact and communicate with each other on a one to one basis or in small groups.

In 1974 the Speech and Theatre Departments vacated their quarters in Merrifield Hall to allow the installation of an elevator, and to provide more space for English, Languages and Journalism to expand. Theatre moved to Chandler Hall and the Speech Department moved to the Old Science Building after Library Science was moved to Montgomery Hall and minor remodeling was done to the vacated space.

At the University of North Dakota, debate and forensics appear to have always been a part of the University's activities. Even before a formal class in argumentation and debate and the opportunity to earn credit by participating in competition, debates took place on campus between organizations, Greeks and clubs, and then with neighboring colleges. It was John Penn who began taking debaters and orators to tournaments throughout the United States. During World War II travel and competitive debate and forensics were curtailed. Debate in the United States according to some scholars may have been at its best during the 1950's and early 1960's. Students built cases by doing their own research, developing the ability to select arguments and to prove and to reason, to draw the arguments to a conclusion; they developed communicative polished speaking styles. They learned to lose and win with dignity; they appreciated the opportunity to meet and clash wits with others who would some day be leaders in their communities, their country or in the world. While earlier in the century debate was mainly for men, by the 1940's women became more active in debate and in forensic activities. At first there were men and women teams, soon there were mixed teams. In individual events it took longer for there to be competition between men and women in oratory and extemporaneous speaking. Declamation turned to oral interpretation or reading from a manuscript. Debate and forensics competition involved students from across the disciplines. For a number of years UND debaters have hosted foreign debate teams which are sponsored through the Speech Communication Association. They have debated teams from Great Britain, Japan and New Zealand.

In the late 1960's and throughout the 1970's the debating style throughout the United States changed. Debate became more competitive with a birth in the National Tournament as an ultimate goal. As a result fewer students have an opportunity to participate. Individual events have become more or less separate from debate, with a national tournament for individual events.

In 1971 the University of North Dakota Speech Department started their annual Protagorous-off-topic-debate tournament for both experienced and inexperienced debaters. The first day a topic is announced, debaters are given between 50-70 cards. They spend two hours in preparation then begin debate. The second day another topic is announced, another set of evidence cards given out, etc. After the preliminary rounds those teams with the best record advance to the
final rounds to continue debating one of the two topics. The topics revolve around contemporary national and international problems.

The Speech Department has provided opportunities for high school students by hosting annual high school speech tournaments on campus. For a number of years high school students came to the campus for summer speech institutes. Only recently have the summer institutes not been held, due to less debate interest of high school students, the cost of the institutes and the need for high school students to have summer jobs.

The fall of 1979 saw another reorganization take place. The television production facilities were removed from the Instructional Communication Department, and the KFJM radio facilities were removed from the Department of Speech and the College of Arts and Sciences and made two separate entities - UND Television and KFJM Public Radio - under the Vice President for Academic Affairs Office with the number one priority of both being the academic program of the Speech Department. Some personnel who work with students in the two facilities were to be given academic status and/or academic appointments.

The history of the Department of Speech at the University has followed national trends. Public speaking as a separate course was first introduced in the Department of English in 1905. In 1909 theatre courses were added. Between 1905 and 1926 course offerings in Speech, Theatre and Oral Interpretation were added. KFJM had its beginnings in 1923. In 1926 the Department of Public Speaking came into being with Mr. Schonberger as the first chairman. The Department was moved to Merrifield Hall in 1928. Dr. John Penn came to UND in 1940, and in 1948 Mr. Schonberger retired and Dr. Penn became chairman. By 1950 Speech was a four-faculty department. In 1949 the first speech correction course was offered; in 1952 the Graduate Program in Speech began; the first course in radio was offered in 1942, and the first course in television in 1955.

The Department faculty reached 14 when in 1967 the speech correction area became the Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology. Bernard Brommel became chairman in 1967. In 1971 the Theatre area left the Speech Department and College of Arts and Sciences to become a separate department in the Fine Arts College. Hazel Heiman became chairperson in 1971. In 1974 the Speech Department offices and most of its classrooms were moved to Science Hall.

While speech was considered a fine art, today's department is closely related to behavioral science. While speech and theatre once were housed in the same department, the trend today is for speech to have strong alliances with radio, television, film and journalism and to be involved in the theory and practice of communication.

The mission of the Speech Department has always been to not only serve its majors but the entire campus in its programs of study and activities. Today the Department of Speech offers undergraduate and graduate coursework organized in curriculum tracks in public address, interpersonal and organizational communication, radio, television and film and speech education to accomplish its mission.
It is the general mission of the Department of Speech to offer: undergraduate and graduate majors and minors in a general speech program and in curriculum tracks in public speaking, interpersonal communication, radio, television and film and speech education; to offer basic public speaking courses and such other communication courses as are required of students by colleges and programs in order to develop competency in speech-communication; to support inter-collegiate debate and forensics activities; to promote an understanding of interpersonal, organizational, and inter-cultural communication; to conduct research and study in the areas of speech-communication; to promote programs for those non-traditional students who desire courses in order to develop the competencies needed in their chosen line of work; to provide students with an understanding of the nature and scope of communication systems in our society, such as government, business, hospitals, law enforcement, education, family systems, etc; to provide work-study experience through internships in specific systems of interest; to work with the Department of Journalism in communication and broadcast journalism programs; to provide support faculty and personnel to KFJM-AM-FM Public Radio; to offer expertise to campus and community educational television; and to provide service and academic support to the University, the community, the state, and region.

The Speech Department at UND looks with pride at those who were involved in debate and forensics and those who were undergraduate and graduate students in the various programs of study. One risks the situation of omitting someone who should receive recognition by naming names. Nevertheless mention should be made that some of the students have made contributions to other college and university speech departments throughout the United States. Ordean Ness, BA 1942, Chairperson of the Department of Communication, the University of Wisconsin; James Flynn, BS 1968, MA 1971, Wabash College, Indiana; C. James Haney, 1963, Mississippi State University and Stephen Rendahl, MA 1970, UND.

Mention should also be made of others who are recognized for their contribution to the field of communication. Boyd Christenson, BA 1960, former sports announcer for WDAY and now with KFME, Prairie Public Television; Marv Bossard, BA 1956, News, WDAY, Fargo; Fabrice Moussus, 1972, Cameraman, ABC TV, New York - special production assignments; Steve Hendrickson, 1969, co-manager/owner Telestar Video, Minneapolis; Gary Hanson, 1973, Assistant News Director WKBN, Youngston, Ohio; Richard Washer, 1976, Sales Manager WKOX, Chicago.

Others have made contributions in business or public service. Fraser Seitel, MA 1969, Chase Manhattan Bank; Robert H. Wilkins, MA 1968, Counsel, St. Louis Symphony; Kent Alm, 1952, former North Dakota Commissioner of the Board of Higher Education; James Kusler, BA 1972, MA 1979, former aid to Governor Art Link; Sara Garland, BA 1968, MA 1972, aid to Senator Quentin Burdick; Carolyn Heskin, BA 1975, U.S. State Department, Diplomatic Corps.

A number of high school speech teachers in North Dakota and throughout the midwest earned their certification at UND. Within the large and
small radio and television stations in North Dakota there are graduates of the UND Speech Department. Others are in various broadcast careers throughout the United States.

With their speech communication majors some men and women have gone into church ministry, some have gone into law, while others have gone into business management, sales, advertising or insurance. Some are communication coordinators or communication consultants with industry, business and government.

The Department of Speech also has served as a stepping stone for faculty to larger Universities to enhance their leadership roles and scholarly research and publication; but before leaving UND each contributed to the Department's program.